REAR-ADMIRAL WATSON WILL SUCCEED

HIM AT MANILA.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WILL COME DIRECT TO NEW-YORK ON THE OLYMPIA, AND MAY NOT GO TO SEA AGAIN.

washington, May 8.-The Navy Department has selected a succesor to Admiral Dewey as commander of the Asiatic Station. Orders were issued to-day detaching Rear-Admiral Watson from command of the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordering him to report to Admiral Dewey at Manila, to relieve that officer when he feels that he can be spared. Rear-Admiral Kempff, at present on waiting orders, has been ordered to succeed Rear-Admiral Watson in command of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

It was said at the Navy Department to-day that Admiral Dewey will come from Manila direct to New-York when he returns to the United States. It was added, however, that the Admiral will not start until the Philippine Commission, of which he is a member, has completed the work it has undertaken, at least so far as it relates to the restoration of peace in

The reason for bringing the flagship Olympia to New-York instead of to San Francisco, where she was built, is said to be primarily because Admiral Dewey desires to make the passage on his own flagship, but also because the Mare Island Navy Yard is likely to be overwhelmed with Dewey's fleet begin to return to the United States. The Olympia is in need of a thorough overhauling, as she has been away from her home station longer than any of the other vessels in the Asiatic fleet, and has rendered more than the usual amount of hard service,

When Admiral Dewey reaches home, it is believed that he will quickly haul down his flag and come ashore, not to go to sea again except When he reaches Washington he will decide whether or not he wishes to revive such an establishment as that maintained by Admiral Porter after the Civil War, which was not materially unlike the position recently occupied by the Major-General commanding the Army. A naval chief of staff to the President has always been desired by the Navy, and officers generally will urge Admiral Dewey to establish that office It is known that the Administration would approve the plan, although the disposition is not to ask Admiral Dewey to undertake any respon-sibilities, but to leave everything to his initia-

When Rear-Admiral Watson reaches Manila he will have the choice of two flagships from which to display his broad pennant, the cruiser Baltimore and the battle-ship Oregon being both provided with quarters for a fleet commander and his staff. Captain A. S. Barker will be, as he now is, the next senior officer on the station, but he will become a rear-admiral the station, but he will become a rear-admiral promotion next January, when Admirals Mc-ir and Kautz retire, and will therefore return the United States for duty.

to the United States for duty.

Admiral Watson's last command affoat was in charge of the special squadron organized to menace the Spanish peninsula immediately after Santiago fell. He was sent to San Francisco to be in a position to start across the Pacific at a moment's notice, but when Admiral Dewey decided that the Philippine outlook demanded his presence there rather than in Paris, Watson, then commodore, was placed in command of the Mare Island Navy Yard. mand of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

DEWEY DINNER PLANS VAGUE.

The talk about a great dinner in honor of Admiral Dewey upon his return from the Philippines is somewhat premature, as the plans for this dinner are extremely vague as yet. Alfred Chesseaud, who styles himself chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, seems to be the chief promoter of the 1.133 Broadway, and when seen there yesterday he business men of this city. I am secretary of the

When asked to name those on the committee Mr. Chesseaud said: "I cannot do that because the committee is not yet formed. It takes time to organize a thing like this. The gentlemen who have answered my circular letter will be called together soon, and a committee will be appointed. I do not know whether it will be composed of one hundred, two hundred or three hundred men."

When asked why, if the committee had not yet been formed, he styled himself the secretary of it, tlemen who have asked me to act for them." declined to say who the men were who asked him so to act. Mr. Chesseaud was asked when Admiral Dewey's cable dispatch of acceptance, as reported, cable. I received a letter from the Admiral several days ago. I don't remember the exact date. The letter is written on paper of the flagship Olympia and is dated March 15. The letter thanks Mr. Chesseaud for the honor of an invitation from the committee of well-known New-York business men, and the Admiral says he will be glad to accept the invitation to dine with the committee upon his return to this country, but says the date of his return is uncertain.

uncertain."

Mr. Chesseand said he deplored the premature publicity of his plans. He said that he had intended to make an announcement some time next month, when something definite was known about the Admiral's return. The Waldorf-Astoria had been talked of in a tentative way as a good place for holding the dinner, but that it had not been absolutely decided to hold it there; no details had been discussed, and, in fact, everything was in uncertain shape as yet.

DEATH OF PRINCE LOEWENSTEIN. SHOT BY AN OREGON SOLDIER-PASS FROM

San Francisco, May 8.-C. S. Bradford, of this city, has just returned from the Philippines, and gives an interesting account of the death of Prince Ludwig von Löwenstein, who was killed during the battle of Caloocan on Sunday,

A party of civilians, among whom were Mr. Bradford and the Prince, were observing the progress of the battle from a stone bridge over the Malabon River, when an orderly appeared, warning the sightseers of the danger of their position. The orderly then addressed himself to the Prince personally, saying: "I am speaking to you particularly. You have already given us some trouble by hanging around the firing line, and we will have no more of it."

The Prince and a companion disappeared into a clump of timber. This timber later became the scene of some active work, and the Oregon soldiers were ordered to fire volleys into it and to perforate several houses. In one of these Prince Löwenstein had secreted himself. A bullet entered the right side of the Prince, severing the intestines, killing him instantly. A search of the body revealed, among other things, a passport signed by Aguinaldo, granting to the Prince permission to enter the lines of the rebels at will, and instructing insurgent officers to give him any aid and comfort he might desire. The Prince was at one time interpreter for General Miller, but was found untrustworthy.

RIOS CALLED BACK TO SPAIN. Madrid, May 8.-Lieutenant-General Pola visja, Minister of War, has cabled to General Ries, Spain's principal military officer in the Philippines, an authorization to return to Spain whenever it is convenient.

GENERAL BATES STARTS FOR MANILA. Washington, May 8.—Brigadier-General Bates, formerly in command of the Department of Santa Clars, Cuba, was at the War Department to-day in conference with officials in regard to the situation in the Philippines. He is under orders to report to General Otis for duty, and received his final instructions to-day. He left here this af-ternoon for San Francisco, where he will embark on the Sheridan on May 22.

GUNBOATS SHELL REBELS. WHY CARNEGIE SOLD OUT.

DRIVING THEM FROM INTRENCHMENTS ALONG THE SAN FERNANDO RIVER.

Manila, May 8, 7:40 p. m.-The Army's gunboats Laguna de Bay and Cavadonga, under command of Captain Grant, which started up the San Fernando River for Guagua yesterday to establish there a base of supplies for the troops engaged in the northern campaign, returned to-day, Major-General MacArthur having failed to connect with the expedition. The gunboats found rebels intrenched at Sosmoan and Guagua, on the water-fronts of the towns The vessels steamed past the works, shelling the occupants and driving them out. Landing parties from the boats entered both towns, capturing at Sesmoan a Spanish captain in uniform, who was ostensibly a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and also a native officer. Arriving at Guagua the town and a small gunboat were found to be burning, and the natives were evacuating the place in consequence of the bombardment.

At Sesmoan the landing party captured a number of Filipino flags and a quantity of arms, bolos and bows and arrows, besides a lot of band instruments, which the men played

as they marched back to the boats. Captain Grant's expedition will probably return up the San Fernando River after having been reinforced, on recently purchased lightdraught Spanish steamers.

The Filipinos surprised the United States forces at San Fernando with a daring trick yesterday. A railway train, with an engine at each end was run almost to the American outposts and in plain sight of the town. Before they could be reached a gang of natives sprang off the train, tore up several lengths of the railway track, boarded the train again, and the train steamed away so quickly that there was no opportunity to capture the raiders.

The Nebraska regiment is asking for a temporary relief from duty. Only 375 men of this regiment are left at the front.

INSURGENTS WEAKENING DAILY. A DISPATCH FROM GENERAL OTIS WHICH GIVES RENEWED ENCOURAGEMENT

TO WASHINGTON OFFICIALS. Washington, May 8 .- The War Department has received from General Otis the following dispatch regarding the situation in the Philippines. Some parts of the dispatch were omitted in making it public:

Manila, May 8.

Adjutant-General, Washington: Situation as follows: Lawton at Mussin and Balinag; scouting parties to north and east. MacArthur at San Fernando. . . Popula-MacArthur at San Fernando. Fopula-tion of country between Manila and northern points held by troops returning to homes; ap-pear cheerful and contented. Army gunboats operating in rivers. Have cleared country west of MacArthur of insurgents. . . Signs of of MacArthur of insurgents.
insurgents' weakness more apparent daily.
OTIS.

the situation. The report of General Otis indicates that the American troops are well disposed. It has been evident that the insurgents who were operating in the swamps and jungles east of General MacArthur have been extremely pears to be pushing northward about fifteen miles to the east of MacArthur. The Rio Grande River lies between them, and there the gunboats evidently are at work. The portions of the dis-patch which the Department has not made public, it is thought, refer to the future movements of the two divisions of the Army.

REPLY SENT TO GOVERNOR THOMAS Washington, May 8 .- Adjutant-General Corbin did not care to discuss the interview with Governor Thomas of Colorado to-day, further than to say that orders had already been issued for undertaking. Mr. Chesseaud has an office at No.
1.133 Broadway, and when seen there yesterday he said: "It is proposed to give the dinner under the portation could be provided and in the order of their departure for the islands." said he had written a letter to Governor Thomas which will explain the whole situation.

> DEAD AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS. Washington, May 8 .- The War Department today received the following dispatch from General Otis, giving casualties not heretofore re-

> KILLED. Thirteenth Minnesota—May 4, Private FREDERICK BUCKENDOF.

WOUNDED. irteenth Minnesota—Company H. Private JAMES BARRETT, shoulder, moderate. Second Oregon—Company
A. Captain H. L. HEATH, leg. slight. Sixth Artillery—Company D. Private WILLIAM HETZOLD, arm,
slight. Fifty-first lowa—May 5. Company C. Private
GEORGE SHANNON, hip. slight. Twentleth Kansas
—Company H. Private ARTHUR K. MOORE, hand,
severe. First Washington—April 27, Company H. Private WILLIAM SCHERMERHORN, arm, slight.

General Otis reports the following deaths:

Variola—May 3, Private EDWARD VAUGHN, Company C, Olet Iowa; May 4, Private JOHN P, SMITH, Company L, 14th Infantry, Drowned—April 29, Corporal WILLIAM L, HIGGINS, Commany B, 9th Infantry; Private HARRIS W, MALL/JRY, Company B, 9th Infantry; Septicemia, from phlegmon—April 30, Sergeant MYRON STEARNS, Company E, 1st Nebraska, Gunshot wound, accidental—May 1, Private JAMES S, LTNCH, Company C, 9th Infantry, Wounds in action—May 4, Private JOHN C, HOOVER, Company F, 1st Nebraska, Typhoid fever—May 4, Private GUY NEHERGALE, Company I, 20th Kansas, Ulcerative collitis—Sergeant JOHN A, MOORE, Company K, 4th Infantry.

LOVER KILLED, GIRL A SUICIDE Beemer, N. M., May 6.-Mary Vlach, the sixteenyear-old daughter of a farmer residing near this city, committed suicide while despondent over the death of her soldier sweetheart, George Hoar, who fell before Caloocan. The girl took her father's fell before Caloccan. The girl took her lather's shotgun, and, retiring to her room, placed the muzzle of the gun over her heart and pushed the trigger of the gun with her toe. Death was instantaneous. The girl left a letter to her parents, saying she could not bear her grief longer and preferred death.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE. San Francisco, May 8.—The United States transport Roanoke arrived from Manila to-day with Captain Kimball and Surgeon F. Fraser, of the 1st California, and twenty-two privates from dif-ferent regiments as passengers. The trip from Manila occupied twenty-eight days.

AMERICAN VIEWS AT THE HAGUE.

THREE LEADING PRINCIPLES TO BE ADVANCED BY UNITED STATES PEACE DELEGATES. London, May 9 .- The Berlin correspondent of

The Standard" says:

"The United States delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague have instructions to advance three leading principles-the institution of courts of arbitration, the extension of the Declaration of Paris of 1856 to the non-confiscation of all cargoes not contraband of war, and the extension of the Geneva Convention to

LARGE FIRE AT MASSILLON.

THRESHING MACHINES DESTROYED-LOSS ESTI-

Massillon, Ohio, May 8.-Fire in Russell & Co.'s extensive thresher and engine plant to-night de stroyed property valued at \$509,000. The fire started in the warehouse. In this structure 300 finished machines were consumed. The machine shops were saved. Albert Bamberger, a volunteer fireman, was killed, and Christian L. Baalz, a workman, was probably fatally injured by a falling wall.

FOOLHARDINESS CAUSED HIS DEATH Thomas H. Norris, forty years old, a salesman Brooklyn, took a .32-calibre revolver last night and removed two cartridges from the chamber. He handled the revolver rather carelessly, and was warned by his wife that it might go off. To this he replied that it was not loaded, and placed the revolver in his mouth and pulled the trigger. A third cartridge remained in a chamber, and the man was killed.

DID NOT WISH TO DEVOTE HIS OLD AGE TO BUSINESS.

NOT A PHILANTHROPIST-FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN STEEL AND IRON TRADE

-NOT AFRAID OF TRUSTS. London, May 8 .- Andrew Carnegie, asked to give his reasons for selling his vast interests in the manufacture of iron and steel, referred with indorsement to an interview with him printed in a London paper to-day.

In this interview Mr. Carnegie was asked if he had sold from fear or dislike of the trusts, and was quoted as replying:

"The trusts have never frightened me, and the Carnegie Steel Company has no occasion to be afraid of them, as it is the greatest property of its kind the world has ever seen or probably ever will see.

"I did not sell out because business was not prosperous; it never was so prosperous, nor were its prospects ever so good.

"I sold in pursuance of a policy determined upon long ago, not to spend my old age in business, struggling after more dollars. I believe in developing a dignified and unselfish life after sixty."

Mr. Carnegie's attention was called to a paragraph in a London paper which referred to his famous declaration that "to die rich is to die disgraced," and he was asked what he was going to do with the \$100,000,000 he had

"Tell that editor," replied Mr. Carnegie, "to watch and see. I hope I shall not justify the definition, sometimes deserved, of a philanthropist as a man with a great deal of money, but

very little sense." Asked his opinion of the recent triumphs of American engineering firms in beating English competition for the supply of locomotives to India, etc., Mr. Carnegie said subsequently to "World" correspondent:

"As I have been telling my native land for at least fifteen years what was coming, I am not surprised.

"The American is the most alert, quickest and most versatile man the world has yet seen. The American workman is more skilful than any

"But, Mr. Carnegie, the Briton has got a long way ahead of the American in the industrial struggle."

"Very good, but he has never before had to compete with a man of his own blood. He developed under more favorable circumstances.

"To be sure, there is a great deal of 'kick' in the Briton, and the struggle will not be hastily given over. When he has to meet superior competition I have great faith in his ability to change his methods and to fight.

"One great obstacle which he must encounter is the fact that minerals are rapidly being worked out in the old land, while in the new they are only just being opened."

"How do you think matters will work out in the manufacture of iron and steel?

The wants of the world are sufficient to tax both Europe and America. There are only three countries which can furnish much of these articles-Great Britain, Germany and the United States.

"The two former are now worked to their fullest capacity and can't meet the increased wants of the world, which must be satisfied by the United States,

"In the temporary depressions which intervals Great Britain and Germany will find the surplus of America selling in competition with them, which is just what the American manufacturer has had to stand heretofore, The situation is now reversed."

SEVERAL LIVES REPORTED LOST, AND MUCH DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

West Point, Ga., May 8 .- A report reached here to-day of the death of several negroes in a storm which swept over Chambers County late last night. The rumor cannot be verified, as all the wires in that direction are down. The storm here unroofed the carshops of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and created a small panic in a negro church across the river.

Knox County, says a terrific storm, with rain ap-proaching a waterspout, swept over the country about thirty miles west of that place, and that the family of George Humphreys, composed of four persons, was drowned by the sudden overflow of a branch of the Brazos River. Other disasters are believed to have occurred in the Panhandle, but the section is almost without wire communication.

Guthrie, Okia., May 8.-The cyclone which passed over Canadian County destroyed at least twenty farmhouses and caused great damage to growng crops. At Chickasaw seventeen building wrecked and fourteen persons injured. J. H. Murray, a railroad man, who was caught under falling timbers, died from his injuries. A report says sear Okarche, were killed in their field. At Okarche near Okarche, were killed in their field. At Okarche five houses were blown away, among them those of J. H. Swab and John Teufel, both of whom were badly hurt. Rain fell in torrents and half a dozen culverts on the Rock Island were washed out. William Walker, Indian agent at Anadarke, who is in the city, has received word that the cyclone passed near the agency, destroying crops, cattle, fences and buildings. John Head, a ranchman, was killed. The cyclone came from the southwest, and covered a track one mile wide. It traversed four counties.

St. Louis, May 8 .- A short, violent windstorm swept through the western part of St. Louis year terday evening and unroofed a number of houses blew down a circus tent that was just being erected and delayed streetear traffic for about two hours. It is estimated that the damage throughout the city will reach \$3,000. About forty houses were dam-aged. No one was seriously hurr.

MONNETT NAMES CHARLES B. SQUIRES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF OHIO TELLS OF ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE CASE OF STANDARD OIL.

Columbus, Ohio, May 8 (Special).-Attorney-General Frank S. Monnett this afternoon filed a me in the Supreme Court in which he named Charles B. Squires, formerly of Cleveland, and now of him to drop proceedings to oust the Standard Oil Company from Ohio. Monnett says Squires alleged that he represented Frank Rockefeller, of Cleveland, a stockholder of the Standard Oil Company; F. B. Squires, secretary of the Standard Oil Company, and Charles N. Haskell, formerly of New-York, in the negotiation. The Attorney-General says that to ascertain how Squires received his will be compelled to take testimony under an order of the court. Mr. Monnett says that he cannot compel D. J. Ryan and ex-Attorney-General Watson to furnish the names of the people who are said to have made offers to them, but the same can be obtained under an order of court. An investigation before a Master Commissioner will be ordered in a few days.

W. C. T. U. OFFICER SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 8.—A well-known patent-medicine concern has brought suit against Mrs. Martha M. Allen, wife of the Rev. J. E. Allen, pastor of the Brown Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, for damages on account of a circular issued by Mrs. Allen as superintendent of the Department of Non-Alcoholic Medication for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The circular said that there was only and alcohol in the medicines manufactured by the plaintiffs.

FAITH CURISTS HELD.

DEATH OF MRS. BARGUET, OF MOUNT VERNON, INVESTIGATED.

THE CORONER'S JURY FINDS TWO OF HER CHILDREN GUILTY OF CULPABLE NEG-

LIGENCE, AND THE "HEALER"

ALSO GUILTY.

Coroner Banning and a jury in Mount Veron yesterday held an investigation into the death of Mrs. Charlotte M. Barguet, who was under the care of Christian Science "healers' during her illness. Many interesting explana tions of the beliefs held by the followers of the new faith were made. A large crowd attended the inquest, among those present being a score of Christian Scientists from Mount Vernon and New-York City. Coroner Banning first quoted from the Sanitary Code, showing that in cases of death a certificate must be signed by a licensed physician, and that in cases when this is not done the Coroner must fill out the certificate and then investigate the death.

He then called Pascal Barguet, who testified as to his mother's illness, and said that Mrs. Clarence Fowler, a Christian Science "healer," had attended her. He said Mrs. Fowler is the wife of Clarence Fowler, a printer, living in Mount Vernon. He did not know what her treatment was, but had seen her there. His mother did not seem to improve after several months' treatment, and he begged her to get a physician who could really help her. She was persuaded against medical treatment by other members of the family. Finally, when his mother grew worse, Mr. Barguet went to Coroner Banning and asked him to investigate the Christian Science treatment she was receiving. The Coroner told him that he could only answer calls when any one was dead or seriously injured. He volunteered, however, to go and see the dying woman as a friend, and try to persuade her to accept medical treatment.

Eugene Barguet, another son, and his wife, also tried to persuade the family to call a physician. The patient told Mrs. Eugene Barguet that she had only one physician, and he was all-powerful. If he could not cure her,

then she did not desire to live. Mrs. Pascal Barguet testified that she was s frequent visitor to her mother-in-law's house during her illness, and tried frequently to see her, but did not always succeed. She was told was giving her treatment. This occurred a great many times. A week before Mrs. Barguet's death she was put forcibly out of the house by Liston Barguet, jr., a believer in Christian Science.

OTHER RELATIVES GIVE TESTIMONY. dmitted receiving advice from Coroner Banning, who urged him to call a physician, and said that he had transmitted it to his wife. She had sent word back thanking Dr. Banning, but assuring him that it was out of the power of any earthly physician to help her. Her treatment by Mrs. Fowler had consisted of reading from books, principally the Bible and "Science and Health," by Mary Baker Eddy. In answer to a question by a juryman, Mr. Barguet said he thought this constituted a systematic treat-

Liston Barguet, jr., and his sister, Miss Ethel Barguet, a New-York school-teacher, also gave testimony. Young Barguet is a Christian Science healer, and holds the degree of C. and S., for which he testified he paid \$100. His sister is also a believer in the faith.

MRS. FOWLER ON THE STAND.

Mrs. Margaret Fowler testified at the evening session. She is a teacher of Christian Science and a graduate of the Brooklyn institute of that sions she had said to the patient that if she felt that medical attendance would do her any good she was at liberty to summon it, and that the patient had invariably declined to entertain the dea. She denied that she ever compelled Mrs. Barguet to wear weights, or to walk about the room for hours to reduce the swellings caused by

Mrs. Fowler was closely questioned by District-Attorney Andrews, who went into the Christian Science beilef deeply in order to learn if their practices are such that they are dangerous to the community.

Dr. George C. Weiss, one of the doctors who made the autopsy, testified that the actual cause of Mrs. Barguet's death was dropsy. He was positive that life could have been prolonged if the proper medical treatment had been applied.

At midnight last night the jury brought in a verdict that Mrs. Barguet died from acute pleurisy, which could have been cured if the proper medical attendance had been procured. The jury held Mrs. Fowler, Liston Barguet, jr., and Miss Ethel Barguet, guilty of culpable negligence, which the public weifare demands should be stopped, and recommended that action be taken to punish them.

Coroner Banning then announced that he would sit as a committing magistrate, and ordered the three persons named to be brought.

ordered the three persons named to be brought before him. He told Mrs. Fowler and Liston Barguet, jr., that he would hold them for the Grand Jury. He was not inclined, he said, to be so severe on Ethel Barguet, but would hold her as an accessory and not require any ball. David Carpenter, of New-Rochelle, furnished bonds for the prisoners in \$1,000 each.

MARCHAND REPORTED KILLED.

RUMOR IN PARIS THAT HE WAS SLAIN WHILE ON A JOURNEY IN AFRICA.

Paris, May 8.-It is persistently rumored here that Major Marchand, leader of the famous Marchand expedition, which was returning from Fashoda, on the Nile, to the Red Sea, en route for France, was killed by a band of marauders while on the way from Addis Abeba, the Abyssinian capital, to Ras Jiboutil, the French post

It is rumored that Captain Baratler, who brought Marchand's report regarding the Fashoda situation to Paris, and subsequently returned to join him in the retirement from Fashoda, was wounded in the same encounter

Major Jean Marchand was born November 22

1863, at Tholssey, in the Department of Aine, and

began life as a notary's clerk, a career which he

soon relinquished for the army. In 1883 he entered the Marines, and was in the same year sent to Africa. After having attained the rank of sub licutenant he entered the Military School of Maixent, whence he was sent to Senegambia. February, 1889, he was present at the siege of Koundian, where he was slightly wounded. In 1899 he proceeded to explore the sources of the Niger and the region of Segon, and for some years supplied the French Government and geographical ocieties with important details and descriptions of his numerous explorations. At the taking of Diena he was severely wounded, and returned to Paris conhe was severely wounded, and returned to Paris convalescent. In July, 1891, he was nominated French agent at Sikouso, and ever since he has been engaged in an almost incessant warfare with savage chieftains and in geographical exploration.

His most noted exploit, and the one which brought him world-wide fame, was his expedition in 1898 across the African wilderness, fifteen hundred miles, infested with savage and hostile tribes, to Fashoda, on the Nile, which post he held until, at the demand of the British Government, the French Government ordered him to withdraw. The history of the Fashoda incident, which came near bringing on a war between Great Britain and France, is still fresh in the public mind.

On April 22, this year, the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences awarded the Audifret prize of 15,000 francs, given yearly for the greatest act of devotion, to Major Marchand for traversing Africa.

PLANS FOR RAILROAD UNION.

ALLEGED SCHEMES OF LINES BETWEEN BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

REPORTED DETAILS OF CONSOLIDATION-PURPOSE SAID TO BE TO PRE-VENT CUTS IN RATES.

Cleveland, May 8 .- "The Leader" will say to-

"According to a high official of the Vanderbilt lines in this city, the details of a big railroad trust, which is to include all the lines between Boston and Chicago, are now being worked out, and the consolidation may be completed within the next few weeks. The recent purchase of short lines in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois was in line with the plans for the consolidation which has been in contemplation.

"It is not the purpose to have all the lines under one management exactly, but to apportion them among the Pennsylvania Company, the Vanderbilt interests and the Baltimore and Ohio Company when it shall have been reorganized, giving to each system the lines that it can use to the best advantage.

"The first inkling of the scope of the plan came when the Vanderbilts announced the other day that they controlled all the roads in New-England, with the exception of the Boston and Albany, with which they now have a traffic agreement, and which they expect to take in The Vanderbilts now control all the trunk lines between Buffalo and New-York, with the exception of the Erie, the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley. The Erie, it is said. will come under the control of the Vanderbilts through the influence of the Morgana while the Lehigh Valley may go to the Baltimore and Ohio. The Lackawanna is now operated in conjunction with the Nickel Plate, a Vanderbilt West of Buffalo the Vanderbilts have the Lake Shore, the Nickel Plate, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, the Big Four, the Michigan Central, which, with the Flint and Pere' Marquette, that is soon to be absorbed, will give a line in Michi-The Big Four West is to be operated in connection with the Monon, recently purchased by the Morgans, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is expected to be absorbed soon The Lake Erie and Western, acquired by the Morgans, is expected to give the Vanderbilts a line from Sandusky to Peoria, Ill. These roads, with the Hocking Valley, the Ohio Central, the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking, and the Detroit, Lima and Northern, will about complete the Vanderbilt system.

"The Pennsylvania, which has an immense system already under its control, is expected to acquire the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus,

with which it has a traffic arrangement at present, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and the Ohlo Southern, as well as some minor lines.

"The Baltimore and Ohlo is allotted the Lehigh Valley (possibly), the Cherry Creek road, which, with the Philadelphia and Reading, would form a through line from Pittsburg to New-York; the Baltimore and Ohlo Southwestern giving a line to Cincinnati and Southwestern, giving a line to Cincinnati and South-west; the Pittsburg and Western, the Cleve-land Terminal and Valley, and the Northern Ohio, opening short lines through from Pitts-burg to Cleveland and Chicago, as well as the

burg to Cleveland and Chicago, as well as the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling.

"These are the outlines only of the plan which is now being worked out, but those who have been watching the changes in the railroad world do not doubt that it will be carried through successfully.

"The purpose of the consolidation is said to be to prevent rate-cutting, and to accomplish practically what the Joint Traffic Association was organized to do."

FEAR STRIKERS' VIOLENCE.

POLICE PREPARING FOR TROUBLE AT JEROME PARK RESERVOIR.

ABOUT TWELVE HUNDRED ITALIANS LEFT WORK YESTERDAY AT NOON-ATTACK

at work on the Jerome Park Reservoir began men demand \$1 50 a day instead of \$1 25, and say that they will not risk their lives among the blasts, railroad cars and falling embankments for less. A number of lives have been lost in the course of this work, and it has been necessary to establish a hospital at the grounds. This

seems to have frightened the men.

The strikers caused no trouble yesterday, but as they were forced away from the reservoir, where they live, by the police, they went to the Italian settlement at Bedford Park and gathered in saloons and other resorts and were harangued by their leaders, being raised to a high pitch of excitement. The police were so fearful of trouble that detectives were sent among the strikers to learn their plans, and Captain Schmittberger was ordered to remain personally in charge through the night. The detectives reported that the Italians planned to assemble early this morning, tear up the tracks and attack the crew of the first train that started to work. A large extra force of police, however, will be on hand early, under command of

Inspector Grant, to prevent any acts of violence. At 9 o'clock last evening the captain telephoned to Inspector Grant for more men. The captain said that he expects serious trouble. He says that the centre of the trouble will lie east of Jerome-ave., which is about one-half mile from the east trestle. This is an open country. At 6 o'clock this morning Captain Fitzpatrick, of The Bronx Park station, with his reserves, will report at the scene of the trouble. All the streets leading to the scene of the strike are

being patrolled by the police. The strike started among the laborers on the Westchester Creek dumping grounds, some distance from the reservoir. This gang moved along toward the reservoir, the first gangs met with joining the strikers willingly. Further on, however, some were opposed to going on a strike, and these were treated with curses and volleys of stones as a means of intimidation,

and it proved effective. By the time the strikers arrived at the reservoir there were more than half a thousand men voir there were more than hair a thousand men in the party with haif as many women. After some parleying the Italians at work on the reservoir joined the others, but the drillmen, the engineers and the skilled workmen refused to go out. The agitation was kept up, however, and at last Mr. McDonald, the contractor, who had been away from the reservoir work, was sent for.

had been away from the reservoir work, was sent for.

His presence quieted the men, and without any words he ordered them away. They obeyed, and quietly went away. He at once telephoned for Police, and 100 were soon on the scene.

McDonald expected no trouble, but the police and others of the men feared that the Italians might get to drinking in the night, and then incite one another to deeds of violence. Several hundred tons of dynamite are stored in magazines all about the reservoir, and should the Italians become craised with drink serious damage, it was feared, might result.

Captain Schmittberger put his men on guard near all the magazines and without difficulty forced all the strikers off the grounds, none of them being allowed to remain near the place.

them being allowed to remain near the place. Precautions were also taken against their get-ting liquor, McDonald himself going to the con-tract storekeepers and warning them not to

sell to the strikers.

One of the leaders, Michael Samboraso, was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct for attempting to hit Timothy O'Connor, a foreman, with a shovel when ordered to leave the reservoir. He was fined \$50 by Magistrate Brann at the Morrisania Court, and warned not to interfere with workers.

BEEF COURT'S FINDINGS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SOME OF THE CONCLUSIONS REGARDED AS UNFORTUNATE.

NATURE OF THE REPORT LONG AGO KNOWN TO WAR DEPARTMENT BUREAUCRATS-

ONE MEMBER'S WELL-KNOWN HOSTILITY TO GEN-ERAL MILES.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. I

Washington, May 8.—The report of the Beef Court of Inquiry is not being received by the public here with that unquestioning faith which a report made under the peculiar circumstances that this was should be. It is unfortunate, to begin with, that the findings of the Court were substantially known in all well-informed circles long before they were formu-A pretty correct forecast, indeed, of what the report would be was made in the publice prints within two weeks after the Court had met. Those in the confidence of the War Department bureaucracy discussed months ago with cynical indifference and with a faith that seemed deeply rooted the outcome long before one-third of the testimony had been heard. To

THE CRITICISM OF MAUS AND MILES. More unfortunate than this, however, is the

most people the result was a foregone conclu-

sion. This was decidedly unfortunate.

condemnation of Colonel Maus, which is by many people considered indicative of the spirit which animated the Court. Colonel Maus is severely criticised by the Court for falling to draw the attention of the proper authorities to the report made by Dr. Daly at Chickamauga. Yet the same Court finds no word of criticism for Colonel O. M. Smith for falling to report the purchase by General Eagan of part of 2,759,272 pounds of "canned fresh beef" without any inspection whatever, in the open market, at prices which for the same grade fluctuated as between different lots in the most unaccountable man ner within the short period of a few hours. On the contrary, while the testimony of Colonel Smith clearly showed that many of these purchases were made in Chicago by General Eagan without Colonel Smith's knowledge-at least were not made known to him until after the transaction had been closed-the Court finds that they were "being made in every case by officers of his (the Commissary-General's) Department in the usual manner." This extraordinary disposition, however, to close its eyes to the shortcomings of Colonel Smith, is not shown in the case of Colonel Maus. The latter is an alde-de-camp to General Miles, and was one of the many witnesses whom the General commanding wished to have summoned, and whom the Court declined to summon. The criticism of Colonel Maus, therefore, administered by the Court so publicly and without affording the officer criticised an opportunity of being heard, is by outsiders considered not to belong to that category of "proprieties" the observance of which, in the somewhat pompous words of the Court, should "dignify high military command."

The court finds fault with General Miles for not reporting sooner than he did the unsatisfactory condition of the refrigerated beef on its arrival in Porto Rico. It is compelled, however, to note the receipt of a dispatch from General Miles, dated August 2, in which he requested the discontinuance of beef shipments, as the isiand furnished an abundant beef supply. As a matter of fact, General Miles had already sent a dispatch containing a similar request on July 26. This latter dispatch, however, the Department says was never received. Yet, though it admits receiving the dispatch of August 2, it sent another cargo of refrigerated beef three days later, on August 5. To the court this seems the most natural thing in the world. To the outsider it looks as if this beef, which was not wanted at Ponce, might ju gone to Santiago. Why it was not sent there instead of to Porto Rico, no one has yet ex-

"ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER'S" VIEWS Army really believes to have been proved by the testimony offered appears in the current issue of "The Army and Navy Register." "The Register" is a weekly of the highest standing, which enjoys the reputation of accurately reflecting the opinion of the two military branches of the Government. Although an unofficial publication, its character and reputation dispel any doubt of its great influence among the officers of the Army and Navy, to whom its circulation is largely confined. That it would print anything which might be obnoxious or even mildly distasteful to any considerable element of the two services would be not only astonishing, but al-

together unprecedented. "The Register" says: The report of the Wade Court of Inquiry is now before the President. Many guesses have been made as to the result of the inquiry. Most of them are obviously prejudiced. The following conclusi can be safely drawn from the evidence before the Court of Inquiry and now part of the record:

Court of Inquiry and now part of the record:

First—That chemicals had been used in attempted preservation of fresh meats, both in this and foreign countries, for at least lifteen years prior to the Spanish war (see the testimony of Dr. Huide-koper); also, that chemicals under various names are manufactured in large quantities in this country, the chief customers or buyers thereof being the large meat packers of Chicago, Kanssa City, Omaha and other packing centres (see testimony of W. A. Robinson, George L. Taylor and others). Second—That the use of some chemical was depended upon by the successful bidder in fulfilling his contract to supply the Army during the war with Spain to keep beef fresh for seventy-two hours in a tropical climate after it had been taken from the refrigerator. (See letter of Dudley & Michener, attorneys for Armour & C.5.)

Third—All expert witnesses agree that refrigerated beef would not keep more than a very few hours in a climate like that of Florida, Porto Rico or Cuba after being taken from the refrigerator. (See testimony of Dr. Huidekoper and others.)

Fourth—That investigations of refrigerated fresh beef made at various times and places during the Spanish war showed that the practice of treating it with chemicals prevailed to a very great extent. (See testimony of Dr. E. P. Murdock, of Chicago, Ill.)

Fifth—The treatment of meat with chemicals was

Spanish war showed that the practice of treating it with chemicals prevailed to a very great extent. (See testimony of Dr. E. P. Murdock, of Chicago. III.)

Fifth—The treatment of meat with chemicals was shown by the discoverer of the process, who processed beef at Armour's stockyards in a car billed for Tampa. Fla. (See testimony of Alexander B. Powell and V. M. Fleischman.)

Sixth—That in the letting of the contract for supplying fresh beef to the troops in camp and field it was siguilated that the fresh beef should keep for seventy-two hours after leaving the ship of refrigerator. (See contract and correspondence, Commissary Department.)

Seventh—That at the time of making the award it was understood that the fresh beef intended to be furnished would necessarily have to be processed or chemically treated in order to preserve it after it left cold storage. (See letter of Dudley & Michener to Secretary of War and indorsement thereon by the Commissary-General.)

Eighth—That the contracts for supplying the Army with fresh beef contemplated the use of chemicals is confirmed by the admissions of the agent of Armour & Co., at Lakeland, Fla., while engaged in the business of his principal, to wit, furnishing a portion of the Army with fresh beef, he saying that the beef had been treated with a chemical of some description, the composition of which was unknown to him. (See testimony of Captain Charles H. Castle, assistant surgeon; Lieutenant Gampfer, acting brigade commissary John Ruch, company cook, and Sergeant Edward Mason, Troop A. Ist Cavalry, acting commissary sergeant at Lakeland, Fla.)

Ninth—That the beef actually issued to the troops at or near Jacksonville, Fla., was treated with harmful chemicals is shown by the liliness of eighty-four men out of a total of 10s who ate of it. That three chemical analyses of this beef showed the former and one of the latter. (See testimony of Dr. Paniel A. Currie, lieutenant-colonel, 24 New-Jersey Volunteers.)

Tenth—That it was not fit to eat. The odor was like that from